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PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

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The British Position.

South Africa has departed for and wide from its originally avowed purpose. prestige of the British Emare will be about the wrongs of the British subjects in the Transvaal or the corruption of the Beer Government. At least nothing of the kind appears in the press despatch epitomizing the speech. Britain is simply defending her own territory in order that her power may be respected and feared by other nations.

Whatever the effect of such a speech may be upon the minds of Englishmen, it is not calculated favorably to impress the world at large. The plea that Britein is merely defending her own territory is a disingenuous one. It is true that at the outset of the struggle the Boers took the offensive and invaded Natal Equally true is it that they have been the aggressors a goodly portion of the time since the surrender of Cronje, and that they are even now attacking the British in Cape Colony. But it is obvious that these offensive operations have been carried on as the best method of defending their own country.

It has simply been an offensive defence. Many of the Boers may have thought when the war came that they would be able to wrest the whole of South Africa from the British, but that is beside the question. The Boers certainly did not deliberately make war upon Great Britain for the purpose of dismembering the British Empire. In a political sense it is unfortunate for the Boers that they actually began the fighting, but from a military point of view it was eminently wise. They saw that the struggle was inevitable, and it would have been the height of folly for them to wait until the British armies could be massed against them in overwhelming force,

The circumstance that the Boers have made the best fight possible does not change the nature of the questions invelved in the war. It does not sustain the plea that Britain is merely fighting to maintain the territorial integrity of British Government in prosecuting the war in a cruel and semi-barbarous way. There has never been a moment since the capture of Cronje's force when the British could not have made a peace that would have been in every way onorable to them, and which would have made all their territorial rights secure. Instead of attempting to do so they proclaimed what was essentially a war of extermination, the effect of which was to goad the Boers to desperation in their resistance. Having nothing to gain by a surrender, they continue the unequal struggle in blank

There can be no question that the British Government is now continuing the war in order to save the prestige of the Empire, but the effort will hardly avail. British prestige has already suffered greatly, and it continues to wane with every day that the war goes on. That prestige cannot be saved by a virtual admission that unless the Boers are completely wiped out the integrity of the Empire will be endangered.

The World's Future Population. When some statisticians can find

nothing more useful to figure upon, they devote their mental activities to estimates of what the world's population will be two hundred, five hundred, or a thousand years hence; and usually they figure up an increase that is literally appalling, when we consider the human race in the light of its present mundane surroundings.

large figures, and find much pleasure | necessarily a bad novel, it is incumbent In employing them in an overpowering on him to prove that a socialistic novel sort of way. It ought to be clear, is. He succeeds in getting two examthough, that the rules of arithmetical ples to suit his theory. He says: and geometrical progression must utterly fail when the attempt is made to ap- he began to inject a sickly sort of socialism into what purported to be a story, and now M. Zola ply them to so uncertain a matter as is going the same way." one can forecast with even an approach to accuracy. When allowances are made for changes of conditions which

nearly so, The United States, the creasing rapidly, but very unequally. When we consider each nation interhave their causes. They may be cli- which are quite untainted by any ism, matic, they may be industrial; they social or otherwise. tal temperament. As population presses and various psychological influences be

brought into play For example, there is nothing in the Europe. We must therefore look be- ing genius if ever a man had. He was the peculiar mental and moral temperament of the French people.

But this has not always been the case with France, for up to a comparatively recent date its population rapidly increased despite the wars which devastated the country and slaughtered its | ising of younger American novelists, is young men by hundreds of thousands. handling the conditions of today in The conclusion follows that whatever has checked the increase of population | ward socialism, and his latest book is there it is a cause that has not been beyond doubt his best. long at work. If such a change can take place in France, so it can in other countries, and it may easily come to pass. If conditions were the same all | said to mean the perfect protection of over the world as they are in the the individual by the State. Whether French Republic, the population of the this is possible or not remains to be globe would be stationary or nearly so, and most of the estimates of probable 39,E78 increase would look preposterous.

what the world's population will be in that so long as the earth remains hab-Lord Salisbury's speech in London the conditions which actually exist, and novel, or the adventure story, or the makes it clear that the British war in | that it will always be capable of sustaining its inhabitants with a fair degree of comfort. Even its most dense-The burden of the Premier's song is ly settled portions have by no means that the Boers must be crushed or the reached the limit of their life-sustain- Kafiirs and South Sea Islanders just ing capacity, and this will be steadily forever lost. Not a word has he to say | increased with the advance of science | expect the people of some future socialon every line.

Conl and Oil.

One Mr. Brabazon, an Englishman, twenty-nine years of age, and a son of the Earl of Meath, is doing some predicting to the effect that in the near iuture coal will be supplanted as a fuel by oil. No one has any warrant to speak ex cathedra and say that he is wrong in this, but it is quite probable that he is. It is certain that the prediction must rest mainly upon conjecture, and that very little has thus far taken place in the industrial world to justify the belief that coal will ever be entirely supplanted either by oil or anything

The substitution of oil for coal as a fuel will require many important and expensive changes in mechanical appliances; but the main questions after all will be their relative cost, efficiency, location of supply, and the quantity available. Mr. Brabazon is reported as saying that at Baku, Russia, there are strata that will furnish the supply of oil for centuries. Whether this is true or not depends first upon how much oil there is in those strata, and secondly, upon how much will be required in the centuries to come. Upon both of these points there is a great deal of uncertainty-so much in fact, that no one is justified in speaking with much assur-

Many deposits of both oil and gas, supposed at one time to be practically impossible even approximately to estimate what the product of these Russian
strata will be. So of the quantity required. If the demand for fuel increase
during the next two or three centuries

There is no possible gain in allowing
nervous force to do the work of muscu
The soft age from a lady in his section a resolution, which she desires presented to the
convention. The resolution seeks to late
to vote and hold office. The resolution
will be introduced tomorrow.

The Soft age from a lady in his section a resolution, which she desires presented to the
convention. The resolution will be introduced to the
place the overworked brain.

There is no possible gain in allowing
the soft age of the seed of the soft age of the seed as it has been doing for a hundred years past, the entire visible supply of oll would not be a drop in a bucket comentire supply of both, and that each will be employed in the lines of its greatest utility. There is no occasion for the owners of coal measures to get

Socialism and the Novelist.

The ineffable Prof. Harry Thurston Peck has been uttering wise sayings on the influence of socialism upon the novelist. He says that an interest in socialism will surely ruin a writer of fiction in the pursuit of his chosen calling; that he may take up almost any other sort of theme and write novels with a decided tendency; but "the moment that he is bitten by the socialistic gadfly his career as a novelist is at an

He then goes on to prove his point by examples. He calls attention to the fact that Dickens wrote "Oliver Twist," "Nicholas Nickleby," and "Bleak House" for the purpose of attacking particular abuses; that Charles Reade attacked trades unionism in 'Put Yourself in His Place," and other abuses in "Never Too Late to Mend" and "Hard Cash." These books, Prof. Peck thinks, are masterpieces because "the author's interest in his particular theme was only temporary, and was an interest which did not make him wild-eyed and fanatical."

Then he goes hunting for examples of the real socialistic novel. Having Some people have a penchant for proved that a purpose novel is not

"Mr. Howells' career as a novelist ended when

the increase of the human family. In | The idea of coupling Howells and the very nature of things this must de- Zola is certainly one which would never pend largely upon conditions which no have entered a brain less fertile and is mental exertion, not physical, that Highlanders would not present the milioriginal than that of the editor of the "Bookman," and it is hard to say which | woman, forms the habit of distorting | of the gentlemen concerned would be the face into an anxious, worried exit is supposed may occur, the whole es- likely to object most to it. As for Mr. timate loses its mathematical signifi- Howells' career as a novelist, many people are of the opinion that, as the Irishman might say, it ended before it beare increasing their populations with gan; but at any rate it may be said that equal pace. France is practically at a his best work is done in "Aznie Kilstandstill, and some other countries are burn," "The Quality_of Mercy," and attractive. Let the muscles do their "The Minister's Charge," and in all work without this constant supervision. United Kingdom, and Germany are in- three of these he at least touches on | and they will do it better. It is well to socialistic proble us, or on themes lead- make physical action automatic as far ing up to them. Even "A Traveler from as possible, while the brain either plans mally use find the same differences; some Altruria," which is probably the work new ways of doing the work, or occuparts increasing at a high rate, others | to which Prof. Peck takes exception, is | ples itself with other subjects. That is more slowly, some not at all, and still considerably better than the intermina- the way to avoid fatigue and increase others losing. These inequalities all bic chronicles of the March family, efficiency.

may be found in social habits and men- Zola's "Labor" is a book about which readers may differ, but it is not likely upon subsistence the effect is to make to be considered the worst of his work. the struggle of life harder and check the | A realistic novelist is at a peculiar disrate of increase. This struggle might advantage in trying to handle abstract easily become so severe as to bring pop- ideas in the form of a purpose noyel, ulation to a stationary point, or even for the very essence of the purpose novto lead to a falling off. Marriages el is argument, and human beings do might be checked, mortality increased, not lend themselves well to the illustration of theories. Moreover, the condiflons of socialism would be so different

as a whole are as comfortable as any in | Maurier, a man who had the story tellhind these conditions for the cause or | bitten, not by the gadfly of socialism, causes which have checked the growth | but by the mosquito of transcendentalof population in France, while those of ism; and he produced, first, a master-England and Germany are forging rap- piece, "Peter Ibbetson," and last, a idly ahead. No doubt it will be found in | mass of idiocy, "The Martians." Here is Walter Besant, a romantic novelist; he writes a story which is certainly socialism embodied, "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," and it proves the most widely popular of all his books. Frank Norris, who is perhaps the most promwhat seems to be a spirit tending to-

Of course, the argument depends partly upon what is meant by socialism. The term in its last analysis might be seen; it is also a matter of doubt how long it would take to perfect a working basis for such protection supposing it But while we cannot pretend to say to be possible. It is clear that the ideal- the western gallery were about fifty neist is the only man likely to conceive a the distant future, we can safely affirm | story along these lines, and that the socialistic novel must be judged in the itable the population will be adjusted to | light of its theory, just as the romantic realistic novel is. It would be absurd to apply the standards of "Robert Elsmere" to the characters of "King Solomon's Mines." We do not expect to find like ourselves, nor is it reasonable to istic State to be just like ourselves. The interest of the novel centres and must inevitably centre in the conditions, not the characters, just as a religious novel or a historical romance is interesting partly on account of the problems or historical forces it discusses. Such works as More's "Utopia," or Morris' "News from Nowhere" are certainly not inferior to the other work of their authors.

The Way to Rest.

Among the innumerable suggestions in newspapers and magazines, relative to physical culture, is to be found the pithy advice, "Don't walk with your arms and face as well as with your

One reason why Americans use up such a tremendous amount of nervous energy is that they do exactly that. Watch the average woman when she goes upstairs. Look at the average man talking business in intense earnest. Neither of them is confining the expenditure of energy to the muscles necessary for action. Most women do half their work not with the proper muscles, but with the middle of the back, and then they wonder why they have backaches and headaches and nervous prostration. Men do business, not only during working hours, but half the night; and then it surprises them when they fail to rally after a serious illness. The old proverb that there should be a place for everything and everything in inexhaustible, have given out, and it is impossible even approximately to estimaterial world; but some people seem impossible even approximately to estimaterial world; but some people seem in the impossible even approximately to estimate in the impossible even approximately approximately even approxi

lar exertion. The simple act of going upstairs is as good an example as can pared with what would be needed if it | be found of this misapplication of enis to supplant coal. The probability is ergy. Stairs have worn out more peothat the world will have full use for its | p'e than hard work ever did. The muscles below the knee should be made to do nearly all the work of lifting the tedy from stair to stair. They can be made to do it with a little exercise and practice. It must be remembered that as the evolution of the human race is counted stairs are a modern invention. Primeval man climbed to his abode

monkey-fashion, using both hands and feet. The muscles of the leg need training and development before they can do the lifting work all alone; but instead all fours there was no need for his back to be particularly strong; nor was there need of it when he was a quadrumanous creature. Since he has walked upright and lifted weights with his arms, however, he has been putting more work upon the muscles of the back than was originally intended, and as a consequence the back, with its sensitive nervous system, is the point at which strain is generally felt. It is a good but it should not be done by the wrong sort of exercise. The muscles of the arms and legs should be made to do the work intended for them. If the wrists are not strong, give them exercise to develop their strength, and it will generally be found that the work to be performed will be done with far less

fatigue of the rest of the body. It will be found, also, that when the muscles alone are used in doing muscular work, and there is little expenditure of nervous force, the face of the worker shows the relief from strain. There are people who have unconsciously learned this secret, and others marvel at their placidity of expression, and remark that they do not seem to grow old. There is no reason why they should. It makes men old. But when a man, or a tary appearance they wish, so Washinggradually twisted into a shape far from

The action of Senator Hanna's rallroad ompany in Cleveland in announcing that the wages of the men will shortly be raised may be the result of the purely philanthropic feelings which surge in the manly bosom of the Republican boss, but nost people will be likely to ascribe it o the political exigencies of the Republican party in the Buckeye State. may be unjust, but then people will think, and there is no denying that the deduction is a logical one.

Vice President Roosevelt attended the

SUFFRAGE AND TAXATION.

Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., June 27 .- Many sloquent speeches were made today after President Goods had called the Constitutional Convention to order. Some of them touched on the suffrage question, while others were bearing on the lessening of

Mr. Quarles, of Staunton, while addressing the convention in opposition to taking the oath, was seen to reel in the aisle in front of the president. He was caught by the sergeant-at-arms and given a seat, several gentlemen fanning the speaker, who turned deathly pale. His taken into the Senate chamber, where he soon recovered and was taken to his

The day was notable in one sense in contrast with the last few days. Less than a dozen resolutous were introduced, and of the number none was startling or revolutionary in its provisions. As regards the attendance, the immense crowds of the opening day were duplicated. The galleries were crowded. In groes, who paid strict attention to the discussion concerning the administration of the oath to the members of the convention. Attorney General Montague, Governor Tyler, and many distinguished lawyers of the city and State were on the floor during the day.

The convention met at noon, Mr. Goode presiding. Prayer was made by the Rev. P. B. Price, of the Presbyterian Church. The journal was read and approved. Under the morning hour rule the fol-

lowing resolutions and ordinances were presented and referred: By Mr. Barbour, of Culpeper-Providing for the punishment of persons convicted of bribery in primary or general elections Only the giver or receiver of a bribe it to be punished at one time. The Legisla ture is required to prescribe punishment and mode of trial.

By Mr. Barbour—To create county boards of finance for the levy of county taxes and to defray expenses of county government and for special taxes for By Mr. Barbour-Providing for taxing

By Mr. Gwyn-Requiring the State to pay criminal expenses in the several counties and cities (as at present). By Mr. Pollard, of Richmond—Authorizing the Executive and Legislative Com-mittee to examine the laws of other States providing for the creation of boards of arbitration for the se-tlement of labor

By Mr. Bolen, of Carroll-Providing that circuit judges shall rotate in Congres-sional districts and hold courts in each county before holding a second term in the county in which the first term was Mr. Pollard, of Richmond, presented the

"Whereas the existing labor trou-les at Newport News, Va., brings mind the not infrequent and dis-strous conflicts between capital and astrous astrous connects between capital and labor in this State; and,

"Whereas such conflicts result in great financial loss both to employers and employes, and great detriment to public welfare, and often in cerious breaches of the peace; therefore, he it

"Resolved, That the Committee on the

Legislative Department be, and they are hereby, instructed to examine into the constitutional provisions of other States authorizing the establishment of boards arbitration for the amicable settlemen of such controversies, and enquire into the practical operation of such provisions and report whether the new constitution should make provision for lawful settle-

ing and decided to take up the several resolutions affecting the suffrage on Sat-urday next, first determining the ques-tion of who should vote and to have the preliminary discussion on this point. The committee decided that the meetings should all be considered as secret, the public being excluded from the sessions.

A member of the committee said he recently had a conversation with a member of one of the boards and when he was thing connected with it-that it was not intended that he should know anything

of the management. It was claimed that by having a single head to the department the State could save at least \$75,000 yearly. The Committee on Finance and Taxation the lifting work all alone; but instead of giving them this, the average person makes it up by putting extra strain on the muscles of the back, where it was not intended to go. When man went on all fours there was no need for his back. member said that expressions had reached him favoring a limitation upon the powers of the Legislature in the matter of impos-ing taxes, which brought Mr. Boaz, of Albemarle, to his feet with the reply that all the expressions which he had heard were just the reverse, holding that the Legislature should have unrestricted pow-ers as regards levying of mass. The comers as regards levying of taxes. The com-mittee took up the question of levying a tonnage tax on the mineral output of the ate. This was referred to Messrs. Steb-ns, Mundy, and Fletcher for investiga-

The chairman, Mr. Newton, strain is generally felt. It is a good Messrs. Davis, Hatton, Boaz, and Gordon thing to develop strength in this region, as a committee to read such decisions as affected questions regarding taxation and to report to the full committee.

WANT TO BRING THEIR ARMS. Canadian Highlanders Ask Permission to March Into Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 27 .- The Gov. rament at Washington has been asked for advice on the question of the Canadian regiment, the Fourth Highlanders of Toronto, coming into Buffalo on Sunday under arms. The Canadian Building is to be dedicated on Monday. Among those who will attend the ceremony will be F. W. Borden, Minister of Militia; Colonel Aylmer, Adjutant General; and Colonel Pinault, Deputy Minister of Militla.

The plan was to bring the Highlanders here under command of Lieutenant Colonel MacDonald. Without their arms the

ton's advice has been invoked.

Geronimo, the Indian chief, who has been a prisoner at Fort Snelling since his pression over every trifle, such as getting to the office on time, or keeping out of the way of cars in crossing the street, not only is nothing gained toward the end in view, but the face is The Saengorfest ended with a volksfest at the Stadium tonight, when the big un-covered theatre was filled for the first time. Everyone sang "America" regard-less of what his voice training had been. The roar that greets a Brooklyn Handi-cap winner under the wire "as a whisoer compared with the volume of sound ent up by this chorus. The united bands of Buffalo and the

The united bands of Bullalo and the exposition played favorite airs and a sort of circus was provided by the Midway concessionaires. The Saengerfest always results in a deficiency, but as \$33,000 was raised here the loss was only \$5,000 this year. The next will be held at St. Louis Mrs. Garret A. Hobart is here with a party of friends.

(From the Chicago Chronicle.) At his been said that Delaware was an irre-trievably corrupt State—that its voters could be bought up by scores and that its ballot boxes were insecure from criminal depredation. But as long as the prevailing sentiment semains that the senatorial scat of Bayard never shall be occupied by such a man as Addicks Delaware will be all right!

MR. BRYAN TO THE PARTY.

Both Subjects Discussed Before the Disbelievers in the Kansas City Platform Should Be Cast Aside. LINCOLN, Neb., June 27 .- Mr. Bryan is-

sues a note of alarm to his followers in this week's "Commoner." He says: "Do not allow a man to be placed upon any committee-precinct, county, State, or national-unless he is a believer in the Kansas City platform. If a man opposed to the Kansas City platform is sent as a delegate to any convention he should be bound by instructions and should have associated with him a sufficient majority who are sound on the platform. If a man objects to instructions, leave him at home. No Democratic delegate will object to an head was bathed in ice water and he was expression from the voters whom he er nations, and so far his complete stateseeks to represent.

secure control of the party. It does not openiy proclaim its hostility to the Kansas City platform nor does it propose a however, and contains some very interplatform for the consideration of the esting reports on the operations in China. forward candidates for the party organi- tenant General Miles and is finely illusprinciples or purposes of the party. They scenes. General Chaffee includes in his work under cover of a desire for harmony, but it is the harmony which the burglar relief expeditions outside of Pekin, among The Democratic party has made its re- General Wilson, referring to an engage cent campaigns, beginning with 1896, af- ment as late as September, says: most without money, and yet the party has polled a larger vote than it ever polled when it had a large campaign fund. party before they give evidence of change of heart they will drive more voters away from the party than they will bring to it."

HIGH GRADE CLASSES ASKED. New Orleans Negroes Hold a Mass

Meeting of Protest. NEW ORLEANS, June 27,-At a large mass meeting of negroes, held at Wesley Chapel, the New Orleans School Board

was asked to restore the higher grade try, who took part in a movement against classes in the negro schools. These classes were abolished a year ago in order to better provide for the primary schools and manual instruction was substituted. This was bitterly protested against by the negroes at the time. They now call for the restoration of the abolished grades. The memorial to the school board and as I could see Chinamen making for closes as follows:

"Without schools we cannot make useful and law-abiding citizens. The alternatives are either full schools or full jails and workhouses. It is not a question of city or of gratitude on the part of the outfit without firing a shot." people, but of safe protection and of civlization. So far as the city or State is and enlightened public sentiment, are the result can be obtained. In all matters of material prosperlty our great city is showing new life; shall not her educa- looted by the soldiers. The destruction tional progress keep pace with her ma- and looting of all these towns seems unterial prosperity?"

STATISTICS OF DELAWARE.

Healthy Growth of Most Manufactures in the Diamond State. The Census Office yesterday issued a sulletin giving the statistics of manufac-

tures and mechanical industries for the State of Delaware for the year 1900. The statistics indicate a healthy growth in the manufactures of Delaware, although a decline is observable in certain industries, such as cotton manfactures, fertilizers, in which the number of estab-llshments has fallen from the following statement by Cap-In which the number of milis has de- In the crusade against the Chines Ilshments has fallen from 17 to II, and carriage and wagon manufacture, in which the number has decreased from 41 to 35. The iron and steel manufactures which the number has decreased from 41 to 26. The iron and steel manufactures, shipbuilding, foundry, and machine shop products, and the talining and finishing of Chinamen return to the buildings the Chinamen return to the buildings of station of officers of the changes of station of officers of the chinamen return to the buildings the changes of station of officers of the changes of station of the changes of statio The report shows a capital of \$41,292,982 invested in manufactures and mechanical industries in the 1,5% establishments of Delaware, this sum representing the value of land, buildings, machinery, tools, and implements, and the live capital utilized, but not including the capital stock of any of the manufacturing corporations of the Stafe. The value of products is returned at \$15.437.499, to produce which involves an outlay of \$1.422.831 for the salaries of employes, \$12.25,647 for wages paid, \$2.164,195 for miscellaneous expenses, including rent, taxes, etc., and \$26.698,383 for materials used, mill supplies, freight, and fuel, the gross value of products being \$45.437.490, and the value of materials purchased in a partly manufactured form being \$15,864,941. The difference between them, \$29,573,449, is the net value of products, and represents the increase in the value of raw materials resulting from the per cent of increase in the fumber of implements, and the live capital utilized, per cent of increase in the number of

wage earners has been considerably in excess of the growth in population, showing a steady increase in the relative proportion of the populations engaged in the Delaware, however, the report says, is Delaware, however, the report says, is not to be regarded as a manufacturing State. Improved land in farms occupies 60.8 per cent of its entire area, a larger proportion than in any other State on the Atlantic coast. In fact, only four States in the country, all in the northern central group, have a proportion of improved land in farms greater than that of Delaware. Delaware, the bulletin states, is pre-eminently a fruit growing State and pre-eminently a fruit growing State, and this fact has resulted in a striking de-velopment of fruit canning and preserv-ing, an industry which has more than doubled since the last census was taken, and which from present indications will undergo a still greater growth during the undergo a still greater growth dering the next decade. The geographical location of Delaware, the report states, is well sufted to the advantageous development Judge Powell's Attempt to Punish

of manufactures. AID FOR STARVING CHINESE.

si Famine Sufferers.

The Chinese Minister, Wu Ting-fang, has received information that a second remittance of \$20,000 has been cabled by the "Christian Heraid" to the Rellef Committee at Tientsin, for the famine sufferers in Shansi and other provinces A first remittance of \$20,000 from the same source was made a few weeks ago, and was acknowledged by Li Hung Chang. The fund is distributed through a comdittee of missionaries, who personally supervise the famine relief in the provinces of Shansi, Shensi, and Cheli. Mr. Conger has given his co-operation to the famine fund, and has approved the members of the ecommittee, who were selected for its distribution

MAX KERSHAW DEAD.

The Well Known College Athlete r Victim of Paresis,

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.-Max Kercollege men in the country, died here in latte; arrived and Max arranged his business affairs. Then he began to drink again and the end came suddenly,

Kershaw was prominent in general athleties for several years during his course leties for several years during his course at Yale. After graduation he gave up athletics and went to the Harvard Law School, and it was there he began his career of dissipation. His relatives are in Philadelphia, where he had a share in

BRITISH TROOPS CRITICISED.

Reasons for Holding Up General Chaffee's Chinese Report.

Orders have been issued at the War Department to hold up the publication of the report of the Bureau of Military Information because of certain statements made in parts of General Chaffee's report on the operations in China. The propriety of publishing statements reflecting upon the troops of other nations is questioned, and until Secretary Root returns to Washington and acts in the matter the volume will not be issued,

It is known that General Chaffee speaks very plainly in regard to looting, both by the American soldiers and troops of othments on this subject have been care "The reorganizing element is seeking to fully guarded by the War Department, Volume IX of the annual report of the War Department has just been published, voters. Its plan of operation is to put It is made a part of the report of Lieuzation who are not in harmony with the trated with Chinese views and battle report the reports of various officers on desires when he hopes that the members them being a report by Gen. James H. of the family will not awake until the Wilson. There appears in these reports valuables are removed from the house. frequent criticism of the British troops

"After the capture of Pa-ta-chow I was told by General Barrow that it was Sir Claude MacDonald's wish to destroy the "If the men who deserted the party in | town in retaliation for the burning of a 1896 or in 1900 are put at the head of the foreign mission, and of the summer quarters of the British Legation by the Boxers. I replied that I would not consent to such a measure while I was in command of the ailied forces, and that if the British authorities desired to burn the town t would have to be done after the disso-Pekin."

Lieutenant Turner, of the Tenth Infan-

the temples at Pa-ta-chow, says: "The instructions to the British officers were that they should continue around the top of the hill to the left of the temples and take the pass leading through the mountains in that direction. As they failed to make any move in that directon, British officer started with us, but after having gone about 100 yards went back. In my opinion had the British complied with their instructions and closed the charity or benevolence on the part of the pass, we would have captured the whole

Lieutenant Turner also speaks of the looting of towns outside of Pekin. concerned, schools, combined with a just remarks that at Lee-shien-tsin the head man of the town, had asked for and remain if not the only agency by which this, ceived Japanese protection, but he adds: "This place, therefore, was not destroyed. But before leaving it was thoroughly necessarily severe and unquestionably many innocent and inoffensive people and ho were made to suffer. According to Capt. William W. Forsyth,

Mr. Ament accompanied one of the expeditions to villages outside of Pekin, and at Chu-dien the missionary searched a house whose owner had fled, and who was said to be a Boxer. Captain Forsyth says that Mr. Ament found a quantity of gramunition, firearms, and the characteris the Boxer swords. He adds: "On this evidence I ordered the house burned and the arms thrown into the river." That Mr. Ament was particularly active

Chinamen return to the buildings the property they had removed the command

would return at once to Pekin."
Lieutenant Colonel Coolidge, of the
Ninth Infantry, who was in command of
Tientsia early in July, tells in his report
of the steps taken by the American officers to prevent looting. He says:
"I was authorized by Colonel Mende to

ings of all the streets; so I order all the people stayed within the American sec-ion and all the soldiers of all nations as

'1. Mary kinds of weapons are not to keep in all dwellings belonging to this section and your inhabitants should send the weapons to the interpreter of U. S. M. C., S. C. Wah's house, if you have kept before. You should take the great care for the fire setting out in any time. The tint Tientsin water society must be allowed to earry water in putting down the fire as

possible.
"3 You should come to U. S. M. C. reporting all soldiers of all nations or the native robbers when they disturb in any building of this section.

"4. I have paid the wages to the labours to bury all death and clean all streets to the distance of the distance o take away the dirts, and you should keep the cleanliness."

Lynchers a Failure.

NEW ORLEANS, June 27 .- The attempt of Judge Powell, of the Mississippi Circuit Court, to enforce the law against lynching, the third attempt so far made in the State, has, like the others, resulted in failure. The judge instructed the grand jury on the subject of lynching only, and asked it to devote itself specially to the recent notorious lynching at Terry. To this, the foreman of the grand jury replied today.

"In accordance with your instructions we examined witnesses, whose names you | revoked. handed us in the Terry lypching case, except those who furnished a doctor's certificate that they were unable to come

Warden of a New Federal Prison.

The President has decided to appoint H. S. Hawkes, of West Virginia, as superintendent and warden of the new Federal shaw, intercollegiate champion pole vault- prison new about completed and ready er in 1895, and one of the best known for occupancy at Atlanta, Ga. The selection was made upon recommendation a local restaurant early this morning of parests, which resulted from five years of discipation. Two weeks ago his friends saw that Kershaw's days were numbered and sent for his brother in Denver. The latter arrived and Max arranged his busi-Virginia penitentiary at Moundsville

Lucking Sense and Honesty. (From the Philadelphia Inquirer.)

For example, there is nothing in the natural conditions prevailing in France that would seem to have any tendency to prevent the increase of population. Quite the reverse. It has a splendid climate, a rich soil, and its productive accapacity is great. Moreover, it is a well-improved country, and the people is delived.

The Platting of Cuba.

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The Platting of Cuba.

The Platting of Cuba.

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A FEW MORE VOTES NEEDED.

Montague Likely to Complete His Strength This Week. RICHMOND, Va., June 27 .- A. J. Montague lacks only a few votes necessary to give him the nomination for Governor and it is predicted that he will get these before

the week is ended. None of the candidates for the governorship, except Mr. Montague, is now in the city. The chief topic of political conversation today was the announcement by William A. Anderson, of Rockbridge, that he was a candidate for the nomination for the position of Attorney General on the State

ticket, to be named at Norfolk on August 14. This announcement carried with It the essertion that Lieut, Gov. Edward Echols had retired from the gubernatorial contest, and is doubtless true, shough there was some suggestion that

the Autement should, in courtesy, have first come from Mr. Echols, Mr. Anderson is a member of the Constitutional Convention and says that he will not leave his place in the convention to seek his nomination. It is also doubt-

REFUSED BY THE MEN.

paign should be be nominated.

ful if he would be able to enter the cam-

Mr. Smink's Proposition Not Considered by the Reading Strikers. READING, Pa., June 77.-Large meet-

ings of the 2,6w strikers of the Reading Iron Company and the 1,000 strikers of the Reading Railroad shop men were held here this afternoon. The Reading Iron Company men refused to take any cognizance of the statement of the Vice President, Mr. Smink, that a revised schedule of wages, including an

advance for the men, was in preparation, to take effect on July 1. The strikers say lution of the joint force and the troops of | their committee should have received the my contingent had withdrawn. The next | statement, Inasmuch as all have been dismorning the American troops returned to charged, they want to know to whom Mr. Smink was talking in his statement about wages.

The men say that unless the 15 per cent advance is granted, the union recognized, and the other demands allowed, they will not return to work. The local Mercantile Association is trying to arrange a conference to arbitrate. Mr. Smink, in reply to the action of the men, said the advance would possibly be a full restoration of the wage cut last August, and If they did not accept the mills would remain closed.

ROCKHILL TO RETURN SOON.

Mr. Conger Hoping to Reach Pekin Before He Departs.

The State Department received a tele gram yesterday from W. W. Rockhill, United States Special Commissioner to China, in which he said that he would leave Pekin for the United States in August. This will enable him to attend the Pan-American conference in the City of Mexico next October, his presence there being desirable on account of his regular official position, Director of the Bureau of the American Republics. Mr. Conger will sail from San Francisco next month and hopes to reach Pekin before Mr. Rockhill leuves.

ARMY ORDERS.

Second Lieut. Robert G. Peck, Twentyseventh Infantry, has been assigned to Company I, and ordered to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

Capt. Henry D. Borup, Ordnance Deartment, has been granted sick leave for six months, because of disability. Capt. George E. Pickett, paymaster, is henorably discharged as major, additional paymaster, U. S. V., only, to take ef-

and changes of station of officers of the Artillery Corps are made:

Major Frank Thorp is relieved from duty at Fort Sheridan, Ili., and will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

Major Ephraim T. C. Richmond is relieved from duty in the Division of the Philippines and will proceed to Fort Flagler, Wash.

Captain John D. C. Hoskins is releved from duty at Fort Flagler, Wash, and will proceed to Fort Sheridan, P.L. for duty with field artillery.

Capt. Arthur Murray is relieved from duty in the Division of the Philippines and will proceed to Fort Totten, N. Y.

Capt. William E. Birkhimer is transferred from the Thirty-third Company, Coast Artillery, Fort Greble, R. I.

Capt. John A. Lundeen is transferred from the Seventy-second Company, Coast Artillery, to the Thirty-eighth Company, Coast Artillery, to the Thirty-eighth Company, Coast Artillery, at Fort Caswell, N. C.

Caut. John C. W. Brooks is transferred.

Coast Artillery, at Fort Caswell, N. C.
Capt. John C. W. Brooks is transferred
from the Thirty-eighth Company, Coast
Artillery, to the Fifteenth Company,
Coast Artillery,
Capt. Edwin St. J. Greble is transferred
from the Fifteenth Company, Coast Artillery, and will remain unassigned and
available for staf or other dury

ir m the Fifteenth Company, Coast Artillery, and will remain unassigned and available for staf or other duty.

Capt. William P. Duvall is transferred from the Fourth Company, Coast Artillery, to the Fifty-third Company, Coast Artillery, and will proceed to join the latter company at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. Capt. Gustave W. S. Stevens is relieved from duty in the Philippines and ordered to Fort Washington, Md.

Capt. William C. Davis is assigned to the Thirty-ninth Company, Coast Artillery, and ordered to Fort Henry, Md.

Capt. Richard P. Davis is transferred from the Thirty-ninth Company, Coast Artillery, and will remain unassigned and available for staff or other duty.

Capt. Thomas B. Lamoreux is assigned to the Forty-third Company, Coast Artillery, and is ordered to join that company at Fort Terry, N. Y.

Capt. Dwight W. Ryther, Seventh Infantry, is assigned to Company H. of that regiment, vice Capt. John S. Grisard, who will remain unassigned.

ill remain unassigned. Capt. Harry D. Humphrey, Twentieth Infantry, is ordered to Eventy-fourth in-for recruiting duty.

Capt. Albert Laws, Twenty-fourth in-fantry, is ordered to Richmond, Va., for fantry, duty to relieve First Lieut. recruiting duty to relieve First Lieut.

Nathan K. Averill, Seventh Cavalry.

Capt. Louis F. Garrard, jr., assistant quartermaster, U. S. V., is relieved of duty on the transport Pennsylvania, and ordered to sail from San Francisco, not later than July 15, for the Philippines for duty there. duty there.
Capt. Seymour Howell and Capt. William R. Graham, paymasters, have been ordered to the Department of California.

paymaster, to proceed to San Francisco, is

Lieut. E. Lloyd, jr., to the Naval Acadbefore a grand jury. We also examined some witnesses, white and black, in addition to the above. We were unable to obtain even the name of one member of the mob, and consequently found it impossible to frame any indictment, in spite of our strenuous efforts."

Lieute 2. Lieutenant Commander H. McL. P. Huse, commissioned lleutenant ant commander from March 3, 1901; Lieut. E. L. Bisset, commissioned lleutenant from March 3, 1901; Lieutenant Commander H. McL. P. Huse, commissioned lleutenant from March 3, 1901; Lieutenant Commander H. McL. P. Huse, commissioned lleutenant from March 3, 1901; Lieutenant Commander H. McL. P. Huse, commissioned lleutenant Commander from March 3, 1901; Lieutenant from March 3, 1901 missioned lightenant, junior grade, frox May 6, 1961; Passed Assistant Surgeon W. H. Bucher, commissioned passed assistant surgeon from April 15, 1961; Gunner W. D. Greetham, warranted gunner from March 10, 1960; Assistant Surgeons Roger T. Atkinson and A. W. Ealch, appropriate the surgeon of the surgeon pointed assistant surgeons from June 23,

> Major George P. Scriven, of the Signal Corps, yesterday relieved Capt. Eugene O. Fechet as disbursing officer of the Signal Corps of the War Department, Ma-Jor Scriven served in the Philippines for some time and was chief signal officer with General Chaffee in China and rendered excellent service there. Captain Fechet has been ordered to the Philip-

The People Have Decided. (From the Indianapolis Journal.)